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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/564,040	TAKIDA, YOSHIAKI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CHARLOTTE M. BAKER	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *29-61* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *52,56 and 57* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *29-51,53-55 and 58-61* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *09 January 2006* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *01/09/2006*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claim 61 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The application software claimed is merely a set of instructions per se. Since the application software is merely a set of instructions not embodied on a computer readable medium to realize the computer program functionality, the claimed subject matter is non-statutory.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hoyt (US 2004/0125774 A1).

Regarding claim 43: Hoyt discloses a portable telephone-shaped Internet terminal device (host unit 22 which can be a personal digital assistant and PDA's are shaped like telephones, par. 21) which is an Internet terminal device including a communication function and an Internet terminal function (the system 20 including the host unit 22 and the wireless communication unit 24 can be

used for transmitting data over a wireless network, and thus can allow the host unit 22 to send E-mail messages or connect to the Internet, par. 22), in which the telephone-shaped computer is provided with a telephone-shaped casing of a portable size (host unit 22 as a PDA, par. 21) and uses a detachable Internet connection communication card for a communication function (the wireless communication unit 24 is preferably a removable card modem unit, par. 21).

5. Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kondo et al. (hereinafter Kondo) (US 2002/0118864 A1).

Regarding claim 53: Kondo discloses an iris capturing image data authentication method (Fig. 6) in which eye iris image data created by a destination system (Fig. 2, iris authentication server 11) by bringing close a lens portion of an optical camera provided with an Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, iris authentication terminal 15) connected online (Fig. 2, network 13 and Internet, par. 49) to a destination system (Fig. 2, iris authentication server 11) over the Internet (Fig. 2, network 13 and Internet, par. 49) or a lens of the optical camera (Fig. 3, camera 22) connected to the Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, network 13 and Internet, par. 49) to an eye and capturing the iris (the person to be authenticated inputs an iris image , par. 82) for a few seconds is compared with personal iris data registered at the time when a contract is made with a contractor (the iris authentication terminal 15 executes the steps until step SB09 for feature extraction, and then sends the feature to the iris authentication server 11 via the network 13, so that authentication is made by the iris authentication server 11, par. 100), for personal authentication (Fig. 6, code comparison SB10 and the object is identified or rejected SB11), the iris image data at the time is unique iris capturing image data which is created by encoding the iris capturing data captured for a few seconds at a certain time interval (in order to use the upper-limit frequency F_m for analysis

of the iris pattern, an iris image should be captured at a sampling frequency $F_s = F_m \times 2$ or higher, par. 59), and a high level personal authentication method is enabled by searching previous iris capturing image data stored/saved in the system (in one to N authentication, when the comparison is performed at the iris authentication terminal 15, all the features stored in the iris DB 12 are sent to the terminal 15 via the network 13, par. 102) and checking whether the iris capturing image data has not been used before (the iris code for authentication is compared with the reference iris codes stored in the iris DB 12 for personal authentication, par. 103).

6. Claim 58 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Matsuoka et al. (hereinafter Matsuoka) (5,928,360).

Regarding claim 58: Matsuoka discloses an Internet terminal device ID notification function (access terminal 10 relevant to received terminal ID, col. 10 , ln. 49-50) which is a function of automatically indicating a terminal device ID (received terminal ID, col. 10, ln. 49-50) representing a type and terminal device setting information (access terminal 10 and terminal side, col. 10, ln. 48-50) **or** a terminal device state of an Internet terminal device having a fixed IP address in several bits so that the terminal device ID can be detected by a file server when the file server and each Internet terminal device are connected.

7. Claim 59 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yoneda (5,307,178).

Regarding claim 59: Yoneda discloses an Internet terminal device ID notification function (performing a communication control of facsimile terminal equipment; the ID number detecting unit 2 for detecting the ID number of transmitting facsimile equipment from a received signal; an ID number memory unit 3 for storing the detected ID number, col. 1, ln. 66 through col. 2, ln. 2) which is a function of automatically indicating a terminal device ID representing a type and

terminal device setting information (performing a communication control of facsimile terminal equipment; the ID number detecting unit 2 for detecting the ID number of transmitting facsimile equipment from a received signal; an ID number memory unit 3 for storing the detected ID number, col. 1, ln. 66 through col. 2, ln. 2) **or** a terminal device state of an Internet terminal device having a fixed IP address in several bits so that the terminal device ID can be detected by a facsimile file server when the facsimile file server and each Internet terminal device are connected.

8. Claim 61 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Shino (7,299,260).

Regarding claim 61: An application software (Fig. 2, CPU 21; CPU 21 operates a program, col. 4, ln. 13-15) for file and facsimile file transmission/reception storage/management (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) provided for an Internet terminal device which is a computer, the application software being an application software created specially for a file transmission/reception function (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47), a facsimile file transmission/reception function (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail

item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47), a transmitted/received file storage/management function (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) (a memory area control table 51 is used to manage the usage of the memory area in the image memory 46, col. 5, ln. 19-20), and a transmitted/received facsimile file storage/management function (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) (a memory area control table 51 is used to manage the usage of the memory area in the image memory 46, col. 5, ln. 19-20).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 29-32, 35-36, 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino (7,299,260) in view of Toyoda (6,985,242).

Regarding claim 29: Shino discloses a method of facsimile file transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail

item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) over the Internet (Fig. 1, Internet 4), in which a facsimile file which is an image data file created through an image scanning process performed by an image scanner/reader (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) having an Internet terminal function (Fig. 2, IFAX 2) **or** an image scanner/reader (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) connected to an Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2), via a facsimile server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server 5 for Reception); facsimile file transmission/reception server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server 5 for Reception) is transmitted/received over the Internet (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47); for facsimile file transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) **or** a telephone number as a transmission destination data.

Shino fails to specifically address which is a newly installed; by setting a facsimile file address newly set up.

Toyoda discloses which is a newly installed (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57); by setting a facsimile file address newly set up (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include setting up a new facsimile address in order to reduce registering operations by a user as taught by Toyoda (col. 2, ln. 57-64).

Regarding claim 30: A system of facsimile file transmission/reception (Fig. 1, computer network system) on the Internet (Fig. 1, Internet 4) provided with a facsimile server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server 5 for Reception); facsimile file transmission/reception server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server 5 for Reception), in which a facsimile file which is an image data file created through an image scanning process performed by an image scanner/reader (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) having an Internet terminal function (Fig. 2, IFAX 2) or an image scanner/reader (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) connected to an Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, IFAX 2) is transmitted/received over the Internet (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is

transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47); as destination data for facsimile file transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) **or** a telephone number as a transmission destination data.

Shino fails to specifically address which is a newly installed; by setting a facsimile file address newly set up.

Toyoda discloses which is a newly installed (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57); by setting a facsimile file address newly set up (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include setting up a new facsimile address in order to reduce registering operations by a user as taught by Toyoda (col. 2, ln. 57-64).

Regarding claim 31: Shino discloses a method of file transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) performed by an Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2) over the Internet (Fig. 1, Internet 4), in which a file is transmitted/received (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) over the Internet (Fig. 1, Internet 4) via a file server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server 5 for Reception); file transmission/reception server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server 5 for Reception); as destination data for file transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) **or** a telephone number as a transmission destination data.

Shino fails to specifically address which is a newly installed; by setting a file address newly set up.

Toyoda discloses which is a newly installed (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57); by setting a file address newly set up (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include setting up a new address in order to reduce registering operations by a user as taught by Toyoda (col. 2, ln. 57-64).

Regarding claim 32: Shino discloses a system of file transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) on the Internet (Fig. 1, Internet 4) provided with a file server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server 5 for Reception); file transmission/reception server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server

5 for Reception), in which a file is transmitted/received (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) over the Internet (Fig. 1, Internet 4); as destination data for file transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) **or** a telephone number as a transmission destination data.

Shino fails to specifically address which is a newly installed; by setting a file address newly set up.

Toyoda discloses which is a newly installed (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57); by setting a file address newly set up (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include setting up a new address in order to reduce registering operations by a user as taught by Toyoda (col. 2, ln. 57-64).

Regarding claim 35: Shino in view of Toyoda satisfy all the elements of claim 29. Shino further discloses of a destination Internet terminal device (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) can be set as the transmission destination data for transmitting/receiving a facsimile file (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47), and wherein a transmission mode is set to enable transmission (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47); which is the transmission destination data (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47).

Shino fails to specifically address wherein a telephone number; by adding a transmission mode setting sign to the telephone number.

Toyoda discloses wherein a telephone number (telephone number, col. 13, ln. 20-24); by adding a transmission mode setting sign to the telephone number (telephone number is used as a key, col. 13, ln. 20-24).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a telephone number and a setting sign in order to transmit data in which the telephone number is added to the capability information of the network terminal and the mail address as taught by Toyoda (col. 13, ln. 20-24).

Regarding claim 36: Shino in view of Toyoda satisfy all the elements of claim 31. Shino further discloses of a destination Internet terminal device (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) can be set as the transmission destination data for transmitting/receiving a facsimile file (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47), and wherein a transmission mode is set to enable transmission (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of

the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47); which is the transmission destination data (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47).

Shino fails to specifically address wherein a telephone number; by adding a transmission mode setting sign to the telephone number.

Toyoda discloses wherein a telephone number (telephone number, col. 13, ln. 20-24); by adding a transmission mode setting sign to the telephone number (telephone number is used as a key, col. 13, ln. 20-24).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a telephone number and a setting sign in order to transmit data in which the telephone number is added to the capability information of the network terminal and the mail address as taught by Toyoda (col. 13, ln. 20-24).

Regarding claim 38: Shino discloses an image scanning/reading transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) printer (printer 31 prints various data including received image information, col. 4, ln. 31-32) which is a component of a facsimile file

transmission/reception system (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47), in which an image scanner/reader of a type provided with an image scanning process function (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) and a printing process function (printer 31 prints various data including received image information, col. 4, ln. 31-32) performs transmission/reception in a facsimile file transmission/reception method which enables transmission/reception with a destination Internet terminal device over the Internet through a an Internet terminal function provided in a body of the image scanner/reader (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) **or** an Internet terminal device connected to the image scanner/reader so as to permit data communication via a facsimile file transmission/reception server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server 5 for Reception); for facsimile file transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) by setting image data created by performing an image scanning process (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) on a printed document (printer 31

prints various data including received image information, col. 4, ln. 31-32) as destination data for facsimile file transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47); as destination data in an image data file format (TIFF files, col. 3, ln. 66 through col. 4, ln. 2), and a process of printing the received image data is performed through a printing process function (printer 31 prints various data including received image information, col. 4, ln. 31-32) provided in the recipient Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, IFAX 2) which has received the image data (printer 31 prints various data including received image information, col. 4, ln. 31-32) in the image data format (TIFF files, col. 3, ln. 66 through col. 4, ln. 2).

Shino fails to specifically address newly installed; newly set up.

Toyoda discloses newly installed (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57); newly set up (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda to include setting up a new facsimile address in order to reduce registering operations by a user as taught by Toyoda (col. 2, ln. 57-64).

11. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Okada et al. (hereinafter Okada) (6,088,125).

Regarding claim 33: Shino in view of Toyoda satisfy all the elements of claim 29. Shino discloses as destination data (in the LAN 3, a mail account (mail address) is assigned to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, and a POP (Post Office Protocol) 3 server 5 is equipped to receive and store e-mail designated to the mail account, col. 3, ln. 26-29) for transmitting/receiving a facsimile file (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) which is an image data file created through an image scanning process performed by an image scanner/reader (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) having an Internet terminal function (Fig. 2, IFAX 2) **or** an image scanner/reader (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) connected to an Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, IFAX 2) via a facsimile server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server 5 for Reception); facsimile file transmission/reception server (Fig. 1, SMPT Server 9 for Transmission and Fig. 1, POP3 Server 5 for Reception).

Shino fails to specifically address in which the facsimile address newly set up; which is a newly installed.

Toyoda discloses in which the facsimile address newly set up (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57); which is a newly installed (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include setting up a new facsimile address in order to reduce registering operations by a user as taught by Toyoda (col. 2, ln. 57-64).

Shino in view of Toyoda fail to specifically address is created by prefixing "fax" to a domain name of an existing mail address : α α α α α@ β β β β .γ γ.ne.jp so that the facsimile address is represented as: α α α α α@fax.β β β β.γ γ.ne.jp.

Okada discloses is created by prefixing "fax" to a domain name of an existing mail address : α α α α α@ β β β β .γ γ.ne.jp so that the facsimile address is represented as: α α α α α@fax.β β β β.γ γ.ne.jp (Fig. 5 and col. 8, ln. 13-19).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda to include prefixing “fax” to a domain name of an existing mail address in order to provide a facsimile machine and a communication result

notifying method that allow a NETFAX to promptly notify the process result of a facsimile transmission process requested via LAN as taught by Okada (col. 2, ln. 34-43).

12. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Scaley et al. (hereinafter Scaley) (7,023,970).

Regarding claim 34: as transmission destination data for transmitting/receiving a file via a file server; file transmission/reception server.

Shino fails to specifically address wherein a file address newly set up; which is a newly installed.

Toyoda discloses wherein a file address newly set up (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57); which is a newly installed (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include setting up a new file address in order to reduce registering operations by a user as taught by Toyoda (col. 2, ln. 57-64).

Shino in view of Toyoda fail to specifically address is created by prefixing "file" to a domain name of an existing mail address : α α α α α@ β β β β β.γγ.ne.jp so that the file address is represented as: α α α α α@ file. β β β β β.γγ.ne.jp.

Sealey discloses is created by prefixing "file" to a domain name of an existing mail address : α α α α α@ β β β β β.γγ.ne.jp so that the file address (message type) is represented as: α α α α α@ file. β β β β β.γγ.ne.jp (the message store 120 may have its own host domain address (e.g., "messagestore.net") with separate address fields identifying the subscriber ("jsmith") and the message type (e.g., "voice"). Such that the e-mail address jsmith@voice.messagestore.net would be used by the e-mail client 74 to deposit the voice message recorded in the data file 76, col. 8, ln. 13-21).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda to include prefixing "file" to a domain name of an existing mail address in order to attach the message to the address party as taught by Sealey (col. 8, ln. 13-21).

13. Claim 37, 39, 47-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori (7,127,532).

Regarding claim 37: Shino discloses an image scanner/reader provided with an image scanning process function of an optical sensor (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31), in which image data created by performing an image scanning process (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) on a printed document (printer 31 prints various data including received image information,

col. 4, ln. 31-32) in an image scanning/reading transmitter/receiver (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) adding an Internet terminal function (Fig. 2, IFAX 2) to a body of the image scanner/reader (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) **or** an image scanning/reading transmitter/receiver connecting the image scanner/reader to an Internet terminal device so as to permit data communication; provided with the image scanning/reading transmitter/receiver (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) in image data format (TIFF files, col. 3, ln. 66 through col. 4, ln. 2), and in which, in a file transmission/reception process performed over the Internet (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47); as a destination data for file transmission/reception (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) is set so as to enable file transmission/reception with the destination Internet terminal device

(in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47).

Shino fails to specifically address a file address newly set up.

Toyoda discloses a file address newly set up (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include setting up a new file address in order to reduce registering operations by a user as taught by Toyoda (col. 2, ln. 57-64).

Shino in view of Toyoda fail so specifically address is stored/saved in an external storage device.

Oomori discloses is stored/saved in an external storage device (external storage device 105 can store image data that are read by the image reading device 107, col. 4, ln. 42-44).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda to include an external storage device in order to store image data that are read by an image reading device on an external storage device (as

taught by Oomori, col. 4, ln. 42-44) to free up space for the image memory and allow a larger amount of image files to be stored.

Regarding claim 39: Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori satisfy all the elements of claim 37. Shino further discloses wherein the image scanner/reader is an image scanner/reader (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) connected to an Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2) so as to permit data communication, by cable connection or wireless connection (scanner 30 is part of IFAX 2 as shown in Fig. 2); created by performing an image scanning process (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31) on a printed document (printer 31 prints various data including received image information, col. 4, ln. 31-32) in image data file format (TIFF files, col. 3, ln. 66 through col. 4, ln. 2); provided in the Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2), performs image scanning transmitting actuating operation until completion of a created image data file transmission over the Internet in the Internet terminal device (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47); in an image scanner/reader (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31).

Shino fails to specifically address in a simple operation which includes depressing a transmission destination button; operating portion; and depressing a transmission start button.

Toyoda discloses in a simple operation which includes depressing a transmission destination button (a panel section 29 has a plurality of One-touch dialing keys and a plurality of touch panels, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal, an instruction of a transmission start, etc., which are done by an operator, col. 5, ln. 43-47); operating portion (a panel section 29 has a plurality of One-touch dialing keys and a plurality of touch panels, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal, an instruction of a transmission start, etc., which are done by an operator, col. 5, ln. 43-47); and depressing a transmission start button (a panel section 29 has a plurality of One-touch dialing keys and a plurality of touch panels, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal, an instruction of a transmission start, etc., which are done by an operator, col. 5, ln. 43-47).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include an operating portion that allows an operator to select transmission destination and to start the transmission in order to allow the operator control of the selections as taught by Toyoda (col. 5, ln. 43-47).

Shino in view of Toyoda fail to specifically address and, in conjunction with operation of storing/saving image data; to an external storage device.

Oomori discloses and, in conjunction with operation of storing/saving image data (external storage device 105 can store image data that are read by the image reading device 107, col. 4, ln. 42-44); to an external storage device (external storage device 105 can store image data that are read by the image reading device 107, col. 4, ln. 42-44).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda to include an external storage device in order to store image data that are read by an image reading device on an external storage device (as taught by Oomori, col. 4, ln. 42-44) to free up space for the image memory and allow a larger amount of image files to be stored.

Regarding claim 47: Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori satisfy all the elements of claim 37. Shino further discloses included in the image scanner/reader (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31).

Shino fails to specifically address provided with a plurality of destination data storage button switches functionally, wherein the destination data storage button switches includes a destination data storage function of allocating one file address, facsimile address, or telephone number to one destination data storage button switch by operation setting performed with character/number input keys of an operating portion.

Toyoda discloses provided with a plurality of destination data storage button switches functionally (a panel section 29 has a plurality of One-touch dialing keys and a plurality of touch panels, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal, an instruction of a transmission start, etc., which are done by an operator, col. 5, ln. 43-47), wherein the destination data storage button switches includes a destination data storage function of allocating one file address, facsimile address, or telephone number to one destination data storage button switch (a panel section 29 has a plurality of One-touch dialing keys and a plurality of touch panels, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal, an instruction of a transmission

start, etc., which are done by an operator, col. 5, ln. 43-47) by operation setting performed with character/number input keys of an operating portion (a panel section 29 has a plurality of One-touch dialing keys and a plurality of touch panels, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal, an instruction of a transmission start, etc., which are done by an operator, col. 5, ln. 43-47).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include an operating portion that allows an operator to select transmission destination and to start the transmission in order to allow the operator control of the selections as taught by Toyoda (col. 5, ln. 43-47).

Regarding claim 48: Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori satisfy all the elements of claim 37. Shino further discloses wherein the image scanning/reading transmitter/receiver (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47) is connected to the Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, IFAX 2) so as to permit data communication (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47); performed over the Internet (Fig. 1, Internet 4) by the Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, IFAX 2) is continuously performed (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal

apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47).

Shino fails to specifically address and, by a simple image scanning/reading transmitting actuating operation performed by the image scanner/reader operating portion, a process from starting an image scanning process to completion of a read image data file transmission process.

Toyoda discloses and, by a simple image scanning/reading transmitting actuating operation performed by the image scanner/reader operating portion (a panel section 29 has a plurality of One-touch dialing keys and a plurality of touch panels, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal, an instruction of a transmission start, etc., which are done by an operator, col. 5, ln. 43-47), a process from starting an image scanning process to completion of a read image data file transmission process (a panel section 29 has a plurality of One-touch dialing keys and a plurality of touch panels, and receives operations of a designation of a destination terminal, an instruction of a transmission start, etc., which are done by an operator, col. 5, ln. 43-47).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a simple image scanning/reading transmitting actuating operation performed by the image scanner/reader operating portion, a process from starting an image scanning process to completion of a read image data file transmission process in order to allow the operator control of the selections as taught by Toyoda (col. 5, ln. 43-47).

14. Claim 40 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Tang et al. (hereinafter Tang) (6,972,862).

Regarding claim 40: Shino in view of Toyoda satisfy all the elements of claim 38. Shino further discloses image scanning/reading transmission/reception printer (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47); an image scanning process function (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31); a printing process function for performing a printing process at the time of facsimile file reception (printer 31 prints various data including received image information, col. 4, ln. 31-32), an Internet connection function included in a provided Internet terminal function (Fig. 2, IFAX 2), and a function of facsimile file transmission/reception over the Internet (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47).

Shino fails to specifically address considered to be a new facsimile device.

Toyoda discloses considered to be a new facsimile device (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include setting up a new facsimile address in order to reduce registering operations by a user as taught by Toyoda (col. 2, ln. 57-64).

Shino in view of Toyoda fail to specifically address which is a desktop; provided with a desktop casing; for A-4 size or A-3 size which are commonly-used document sizes.

Tang discloses which is a desktop (Fig. 1, portable fax machine 100); provided with a desktop casing (Fig. 1, portable fax machine 100); for A-4 size (standard paper size A4, col. 2, ln. 59-60) **or** A-3 size which are commonly-used document sizes (standard paper size, col. 2, ln. 59-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda to include a desktop machine that uses standard document sizes in order to provide a fax machine that has a small volume and light weight and provides the user with a form of a standard paper size as taught by Tang (col. 1, ln. 47-50 and col. 2, ln. 59-60).

15. Claims 41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Tsunoda (6,466,752).

Regarding claim 41: Shino in view of Toyoda satisfy all the elements of claim 38. Shino further discloses image scanning/reading transmission/reception printer (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is

transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47); an image scanning process function (scanner 30 scans a document and obtains the image information, col. 4, ln. 30-31); a printing process function for performing a printing process at the time of facsimile file reception (printer 31 prints various data including received image information, col. 4, ln. 31-32), an Internet connection function included in a provided Internet terminal function (Fig. 2, IFAX 2), and a function of facsimile file transmission/reception over the Internet (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47).

Shino fails to specifically address considered to be a new facsimile device.

Toyoda discloses considered to be a new facsimile device (when a new address registration of the network terminal is carried out in IFAX 11A, IFAX 11A automatically makes inquiry about capability information of the network terminal to DNS and obtains capability information, and obtained capability information can be registered to the server 13A to which IFAX 11A first gains access, col. 15, ln. 51-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include setting up a new facsimile address in order to reduce registering operations by a user as taught by Toyoda (col. 2, ln. 57-64).

Shino in view of Toyoda fail to specifically address which is a floor-installation; provided with a floor-installation casing; for A-4 size or A-3 size, which are commonly-used document sizes.

Tsunoda discloses which is a floor-installation (console type copier; copier can be placed on the floor, col. 6, ln. 37-41); provided with a floor-installation casing; for A-4 size or A-3 size, which are commonly-used document sizes (copier uses standard size paper).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda to include a floor-installation copier that uses standard paper sizes in order to provide a model that may be used in an office as taught by Tsunoda (col. 1, ln. 44)

Regarding claim 42: Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Tsunoda satisfy all the elements of claim 41. Shino further discloses provided with a removable disk storage device other than a fixed disk storage device and memory card storage device which are external storage devices of disk media type (CD-ROM, col. 10, ln. 35-39) provided in an image scanning/reading transmitter/receiver (in the system 1, when the IFAX 7 or the PC 6 is transmitting a piece of image information as an e-mail item to the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2, the mail account of the internet facsimile terminal apparatus 2 becomes a destination and the e-mail item with the attached image information is transmitted, col. 3, ln. 42-47).

16. Claims 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino in view of Toyoda in view of Oomori and further in view of Tang.

Regarding claim 44: Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori satisfy all the elements of claim 37. Shino further discloses connected to the Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, IFAX 2).

Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori fail to specifically address which is a portable image scanner/reader; wherein the image scanner/reader includes a portable casing, and can handle an image scanning process for approximately notepad size.

Tang discloses which is a portable image scanner/reader (Fig. 1, portable fax machine 100); wherein the image scanner/reader includes a portable casing (Fig. 1, portable fax machine 100), and can handle an image scanning process for approximately notepad size (user may write the documents to be transmitted on the digitization tablet or paper and this can handle up to A4 or A5 size and notepad size would be accommodated, col. 2, ln. 58-62).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda in view of Oomori to include a portable image scanner/reader that can handle an image scanning process for approximately notepad size in order to provide a fax machine that has a small volume and light weight and provides the user with a form of up to a standard paper size as taught by Tang (col. 1, ln. 47-50 and col. 2, ln. 59-60).

Regarding claim 45: Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori satisfy all the elements of claim 37. Shino further discloses connected to the Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, IFAX 2).

Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori fail to specifically address which is a portable image scanner/reader; wherein the image scanner/reader includes a portable casing of a size to be fitted into an attaché case, and can handle an image scanning process for reading up to A-4 size which is a commonly-used document size.

Tang discloses which is a portable image scanner/reader (Fig. 1, portable fax machine 100); wherein the image scanner/reader includes a portable casing (Fig. 1, portable fax machine 100) of a size to be fitted into an attaché case (the portable fax machine 100 can handle A4 and A5 sizes and could fit in an attaché case), and can handle an image scanning process for reading up to A-4 size which is a commonly-used document size (user may write the documents to be transmitted on the digitization tablet or paper and this can handle up to A4 or A5 size, col. 2, ln. 58-62).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda in view of Oomori to include a portable image scanner/reader that can handle an image scanning process for approximately notepad size in order to provide a fax machine that has a small volume and light weight and provides the user with a form of up to a standard paper size (and therefore could fit into an attaché case) as taught by Tang (col. 1, ln. 47-50 and col. 2, ln. 59-60).

17. Claim 46 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino in view of Toyoda in view of Oomori and further in view of Schroath et al. (hereinafter Schroath) (7,268,923).

Regarding claim 46: Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori satisfy all the elements of claim 37.

Shino in view of Toyoda in view of Oomori fail to specifically address which is a flatbed image scanner/reader suitable for an image scanning process for books, bound documents **or** printed documents of size larger than A-4 size and of shape difficult to be set on a manuscript setting portion of the image scanner/reader to be read, wherein the image scanner/reader is

provided with a casing for reading which performs an image scanning process, as a mode of reading, with a manuscript to be read placed on a desk with a reading face upward and a reading portion of the image scanner/reader placed face down on an object to be read.

Schroath discloses which is a flatbed image scanner/reader suitable for an image scanning process for books (Fig. 10, scanner 400), bound documents **or** printed documents of size larger than A-4 size and of shape difficult to be set on a manuscript setting portion of the image scanner/reader to be read (scanner 400 is configured to scan an open book, col. 12, ln. 13-14), wherein the image scanner/reader is provided with a casing for reading which performs an image scanning process, as a mode of reading (scanner 400 is configured to scan an open book, col. 12, ln. 13-14), with a manuscript to be read placed on a desk with a reading face upward and a reading portion of the image scanner/reader placed face down on an object to be read (book is placed on scanner as shown in Fig. 10).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda in view of Oomori to include a scanner for scanning books in order to scan an open book as taught by Schroath (col. 4, ln. 28-29).

18. Claims 49 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino in view of Toyoda in view of Oomori and further in view of Yamada et al. (hereinafter Yamada) (US 2003/0184803 A1).

Regarding claim 49: Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori satisfy all the elements of claim 37. Shino further discloses provided in the Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2).

Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori fail to specifically address an image data file processing function for storing/saving image data created through an image scanning process by an image scanner/reader in PDF file format other than conventional image data file format such as JPG file format and BMP file format or TIF file format, as file format for storing/saving the image data in image data file format in an external storage device.

Yamada discloses an image data file processing function (Fig. 25, Fig. 26 and Fig. 27) for storing/saving image data created through an image scanning process (is stored in the external storage 218, par. 223) by an image scanner/reader (original reading unit 206 scans the original, par. 223) in PDF file format (PDF, par. 223 and par. 243) other than conventional image data file format such as JPG file format and BMP file format or TIF file format, as file format (PDF, par. 223 and par. 243) for storing/saving the image data (is stored in the external storage 218, par. 223) in image data file format (PDF, par. 223 and par. 243) in an external storage device (is stored in the external storage 218, par. 223).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori to include an image data file processing function for storing/saving image data created through an image scanning process by an image scanner/reader in PDF file format other than conventional image data file format such as JPG file format and BMP file format or TIF file format, as file format for storing/saving the image data in image data file format in an external storage device in order to save a plurality of pages of data that can be handled as a single file as taught by Yamada (par. 90).

Regarding claim 60: Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori satisfy all the elements of claim 37.

Shino further discloses of an Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2); performed by an Internet terminal function portion (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2); or the Internet terminal function portion (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2).

Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori fail to specifically address a method selecting and setting an image data file format in advance for storing/saving image data created through an image scanning process, other than a method of selecting a file format for storage/saving with respect to an image data file format for storing/saving image data created through an image scanning process performed by the image scanner/reader on an external storage device; and an operating function that enables actuating operation from start of an image scanning process to completion of read image data file transmission; in either an image scanner/reader operating portion.

Yamada discloses a method selecting and setting an image data file format in advance (selection procedure in which a file format to be used is automatically determined as a user selects an image type, par. 98 and Fig. 4) for storing/saving image data (is stored in the external storage 218, par. 223) created through an image scanning process (original reading unit 206 scans the original, par. 223), other than a method of selecting a file format for storage/saving with respect to an image data file format (selection procedure in which a file format to be used is automatically determined as a user selects an image type, par. 98 and Fig. 4) for storing/saving

image data (is stored in the external storage 218, par. 223) created through an image scanning process (original reading unit 206 scans the original, par. 223) performed by the image scanner/reader (original reading unit 206 scans the original, par. 223) on an external storage device (is stored in the external storage 218, par. 223); and an operating function (operating unit 125 and display unit 120 are provided on the operation panel 27 to allow a user to input commands, par. 65) that enables actuating operation from start of an image scanning process (start key, par. 65) to completion of read image data file transmission (function keys, ten keys, one-touch keys, speed dialing key, start key, etc., par. 65) ; in either an image scanner/reader operating portion (operating unit 125 and display unit 120 are provided on the operation panel 27 to allow a user to input commands, par. 65).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Shino in view of Toyoda and further in view of Oomori to include a method selecting and setting an image data file format in advance for storing/saving image data created through an image scanning process, other than a method of selecting a file format for storage/saving with respect to an image data file format for storing/saving image data created through an image scanning process performed by the image scanner/reader on an external storage device; and an operating function that enables actuating operation from start of an image scanning process to completion of read image data file transmission; in either an image scanner/reader operating portion in order to save a plurality of pages of data that can be handled as a single file as taught by Yamada (par. 90).

19. Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino in view of Yamada.

Regarding claim 50: Shino discloses provided in the Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2).

Shino fails to specifically address an image data file format conversion processing function that mutually converts a file format of an image data file stored/saved in an external storage device; among respective files.

Yamada discloses an image data file format conversion processing function that mutually converts a file format of an image data file stored/saved in an external storage device (in S2187, the image data generated in S2186 or S2182 is added to the PDF file, which has been converted from the image data previously stored in the external storage 218, then the updated PDF file is re-stored in the external storage 218, par. 243); among respective files (in S2187, the image data generated in S2186 or S2182 is added to the PDF file, which has been converted from the image data previously stored in the external storage 218, then the updated PDF file is re-stored in the external storage 218, par. 243).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include an image data file format conversion processing function that mutually converts a file format of an image data file stored/saved in an external storage device; among respective files in order to save a plurality of pages of data that can be handled as a single file as taught by Yamada (par. 90).

20. Claim 51 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shino in view of Hickman (6,173,332).

Regarding claim 51: Shino discloses an Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2); on the Internet terminal device (Fig. 2, internet facsimile (IFAX) terminal apparatus 2).

Shino fails to specifically address display portion which is used for a function for displaying image data of an image data file, an image data scaling display processing function for scaling up and down an image displayed; display portion, and a scroll function for displaying the displayed image data in vertical and lateral directions.

Hickman discloses display portion (Fig. 3, monitor 26*b*) which is used for a function for displaying image data of an image data file (virtual computer window 82 shows image, col. 11, ln. 14-30), an image data scaling display processing function for scaling up and down an image displayed (sliding zoom control 100 permits a zooming in and zooming out of the image displayed within the virtual computer window 82, col. 11, ln. 26-30); display portion (Fig. 3, monitor 26*b*), and a scroll function for displaying the displayed image data in vertical and lateral directions (vertical pan 86 and horizontal scroll bar 88, col. 11, ln. 20-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include display portion which is used for a function for displaying image data of an image data file, an image data scaling display processing function for scaling up and down an image displayed; display portion, and a scroll function for displaying the displayed image data in vertical and lateral directions in order to allow the user to view the entire image in the case of resolution limitations as taught by Hickman (col. 11, ln. 16-20).

21. Claims 54-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gerbel (4,807,908) in view of Chung et al. (hereinafter Chung) (6,892,944).

Regarding claim 54: Gerbel discloses a ballot collection and counting method which is a voting method (procedure for marking a ballot to introduce a "write-in candidate's name", col. 4, ln. 34-35) in which a ballot image scanner/reader (reading apparatus, col. 4, ln. 45-47) is installed at each voting station at an election and voters write down a name of a candidate on a ballot to post the ballot (write-in candidate, col. 4, ln. 36-54) to a ballot setting opening of the ballot image scanner/reader (reading apparatus, col. 4, ln. 45-47).

Gerbel fails to specifically address wherein a name ballot collection and counting unit performs counting through a process of character recognition of names of the candidates written on ballots.

Chung discloses wherein a name ballot collection and counting unit performs counting through a process of character recognition of names of the candidates written on ballots (write-in votes are preferably read and processed 525 by optical character recognition (OCR) software for computer tabulation, col. 18, ln. 7-9).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include wherein a name ballot collection and counting unit performs counting through a process of character recognition of names of the candidates written on ballots in order to provide alphanumeric outputs and for computer tabulation as taught by Chung (col. 13, ln. 47-48 and col. 18, ln. 7-9).

Regarding claim 55: Gerbel discloses a ballot image scanner/reader (reading apparatus, col. 4, ln. 45-47); in which the ballot image scanner/reader (reading apparatus, col. 4, ln. 45-47) which is an image scanner/reader for ballots (reading apparatus, col. 4, ln. 45-47) is installed at each voting station at an election (write-in candidate, col. 4, ln. 36-54), a name ballot image data file is created through a process of scanning images of ballots (fed into reading apparatus, col. 4, ln. 46-47) each of which has a name of a candidate thereon (write-in candidate, col. 4, ln. 36-54).

Gerbel fails to specifically address and ballot collection and counting system; a character recognition process is performed by a computer on the name ballot image data, so that a ballot collection and counting process is enabled.

Chung discloses and ballot collection and counting system (write-in votes are preferably read and processed 525 by optical character recognition (OCR) software for computer tabulation, col. 18, ln. 7-9); a character recognition process is performed by a computer on the name ballot image data, so that a ballot collection and counting process is enabled (write-in votes are preferably read and processed 525 by optical character recognition (OCR) software for computer tabulation, col. 18, ln. 7-9).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include and ballot collection and counting system; a character recognition process is performed by a computer on the name ballot image data, so that a ballot collection and counting process is enabled in order to provide alphanumeric outputs and for computer tabulation as taught by Chung (col. 13, ln. 47-48 and col. 18, ln. 7-9).

Allowable Subject Matter

22. Claims 52 and 56-57 are allowed.

23. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: claim 52 is allowed over the prior art of record because the Examiner found neither prior art cited in its entirety, nor based on the prior art, found any motivation to combine any of said prior art which teaches a personal authentication method as claimed in the following:

A personal authentication method which is a personal authentication process performed over the Internet, in which, in the system receiving the signature image data file, since a personal authentication process is performed through a writing identification process by comparing the signature image data file with signature writing data which is registered beforehand at the time of a contract by a person who access the system, and further a file format of the transmitted image data file is converted to JPG file format or PDF file format so as to differentiate image file size from the same paper size by signature writing line data amount, a signature image data information file is unique personal authentication data which is a combination of signature image data file size information and image scanning process time information other than the personal authentication process by the writing and the writing form data.

24. Shino (7,299,260) discloses an apparatus and method for receiving e-mail. Shino fails to specifically address the invention as claimed.

25. Kondo et al. (US 202/0118864 A1) disclose a technology of personal authentication in which features are obtained from biological information by frequency analysis and personal authentication is performed based on the similarity between the features. Kondo et al. fail to specifically address the invention as claimed.

26. Yamada et al. (US 2003/0184803 A1) disclose an image apparatus provided with an image obtaining system that obtains image data and an image data writing system that stores the image data obtained by the image obtaining system in the storage. Yamada et al. fail to specifically address the invention as claimed.

27. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: claim 56 is allowed over the prior art of record because the Examiner found neither prior art cited in its entirety, nor based on the prior art, found any motivation to combine any of said prior art which teaches a ballot collection and counting method as claimed in the following:

A ballot collection and counting method in which, using a voting method and a ballot collection method in which a ballot image scanner/reader comprising an Internet terminal function is installed at each voting station and connected to a voting collection and counting system via the Internet prior to an election, a name ballot image scanning process is performed for each posting of a ballot with a name which is posted to a ballot posting opening of the ballot image scanner/reader by a voter writing a name of a candidate on the ballot on a voting date, the ballot connection and counting system collects the name ballot image data files through the Internet and performs a character recognition process on the ballot image data files collected from each voting station and stored/saved on a fixed disk device of a computer, so that a counting process of votes is performed by a ballot collection and counting unit.

28. Shino (7,299,260) discloses an apparatus and method for receiving e-mail. Shino fails to specifically address the invention as claimed.

29. Gerbel (4,807,908) discloses ballot in use in an automatic vote tallying or counting apparatus. Gerbel fails to specifically address the invention as claimed.

30. Chung (6,892,944) discloses a voting apparatus and method employing an optically read ballot. Chung fails to specifically address the invention as claimed.

31. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: claim 57 is allowed over the prior art of record because the Examiner found neither prior art cited in its entirety, nor based on the prior art, found any motivation to combine any of said prior art which teaches an image scanning text filing system as claimed in the following:

a continuous image scanning processing portion that performs a continuous image scanning process, a manuscript setting portion of a desktop image scanning/reading transmission/reception printer and a floor-installation image file scanning/reading transmission/reception printer capable of accepting image data of several dozens of pages;

an image data filing portion that stores/saves the image data of several dozens of pages created by a continuous image scanning processing function in an image data file format having a function of collecting the image data into a cohesive file on a provided external storage device or a connected computer; and

a continuous page text filing processing portion performed by an OCR (optical character recognition) software including a document image data file text filing function provided by a computer connected to the desktop image scanning/reading transmission/reception printer and the floor-installation image scanning/reading transmission/reception printer if a read printed document is a text document.

32. Shino (7,299,260) discloses an apparatus and method for receiving e-mail. Shino fails to specifically address the invention as claimed.

33. Tang et al. (7,299,260) disclose a portable fax machine which enables a user to write documents to be transmitted in a traditional way. Tang et al. fail to specifically address the invention as claimed.

34. Schroath et al. (7,268,923) disclose a document scanner for scanning an open book. Schroath et al. fail to specifically address the invention as claimed.

35. Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHARLOTTE M. BAKER whose telephone number is (571)272-7459. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on 571-272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Charlotte M Baker/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625